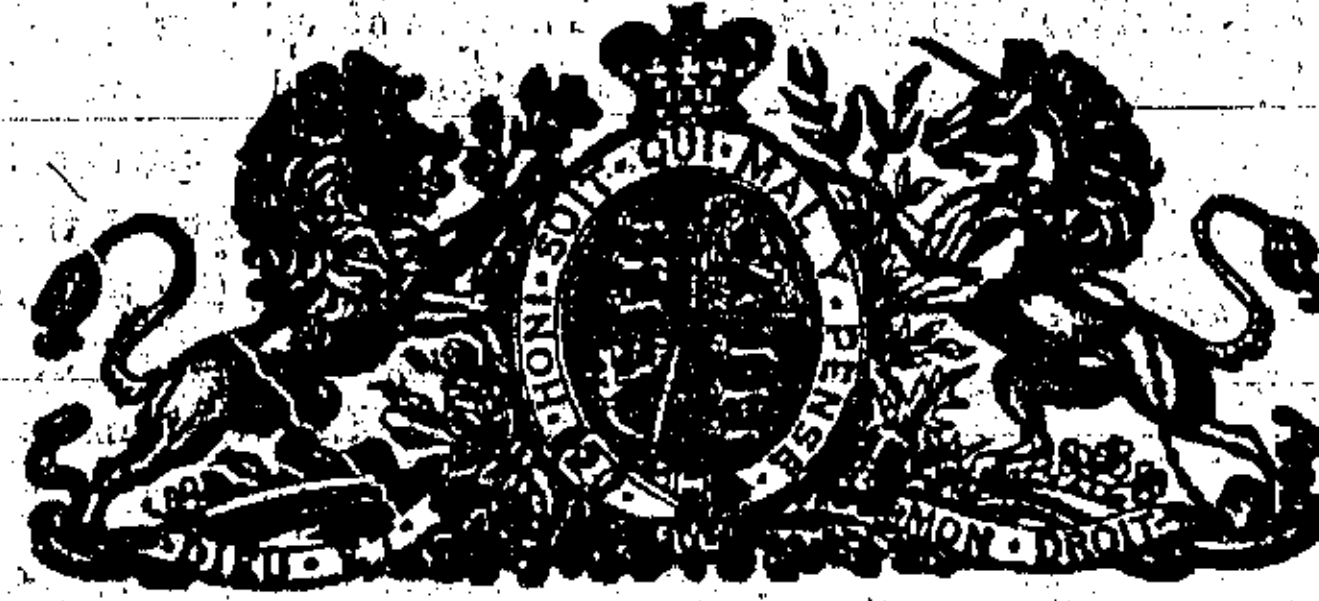


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4958. 號九廿月五年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

日九初月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 155 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & CO., Malacca.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CHAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CHAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 2½ per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, November 28, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSILLIES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of the Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 31st May, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m. at Messrs MELCHERS & Co.'s GODOWNS,—

(For account of whom it may concern.)

51 Muntz Yellow Metal Rods.

5 Lowmoor Plates.

10 Best Staffordshire 8ft. x 4ft. 6inch Iron Plates, thick.

6 Best Staffordshire 9ft. x 4ft. 6inch Iron Plates, thick.

6 Best Staffordshire 10ft. x 4ft. 6inch Iron Plates, thick.

212 Best Staffordshire Boiler Plates, assorted sizes.

6 Thornycroft Boiler Plates.

1 Copper Plate.

35 Iron Boiler Tubes, 24in. x 7feet.

52 " " 24in. x 7feet.

160 " " 24in. x 7feet.

41 " " 3in. x 7feet.

35 " " 34in. x 7feet.

7 " " 2in. x 16feet.

101 " " 24in. x 16feet.

100 " " 24in. x 16feet.

48 " " 34in. x 16feet.

49 " " 34in. x 16feet.

3 Frames Brown Sheet Metal.

4 Frames Boiler Felt.

1 Cask Lead Piping.

2 Rolls Sheet Lead.

10 Coils Best Charcoal Wire Rope, assorted sizes.

150 Casks Portland Cement, White Brothers.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my81

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz:—Inland Lots Nos. 748, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (On account of the concerned,) ON

FRIDAY,

the 30th May, 1879, at Noon, at the Godown of Messrs DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,—

(To close the account sales),

182 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN, lbs. 400.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

H. N. MODY, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my30

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS AND CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

Lot No. 2.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street.

Lot No. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Albany Street.

Lot No. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Nullah Lane.

Lot No. 5.—That PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong. Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 116, and Inland Lot No. 429, with Three Large Godowns capable of storing 2,700 tons each, and Two Small Godowns with Water Frontage and Servants' Quarters erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-quarter of Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the Purchasers.

The Property to be at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Plans, apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. jn12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on an early DATE, unless disposed of privately, of which due Notice will be given:—

Portions of INLAND LOT No. 105, adapted for the erection of FIVE CHINESE HOUSES on COCHRAN STREET, corner of Gage Street, and FIVE HOUSES on Gage Street, corner of Gutzlaff Street.

Plans may be seen, and all particulars obtained at the OFFICES of

SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road, lately Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 41 each.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG—TYTAMI CHANNEL.

POSITION OF DANGER. Lat. 21° 57' 36" N. Long. 114° 07' 59" E. Left Extreme Tytami Island, N. 30° W. Right Extreme do. N. 58° E. Least Water on the Rock (reduced to low Water Springs) 13 feet.

Clearing Marks. No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yehau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each other N. 67° E. and S. 67° W.) until Yehau Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tytami Island bearing N. 3° W.

This Rock is about 60 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South. Between the Rock and the Island—the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

(Signed) G. KING HARMAN, Lieut. and Navigating Officer H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Approved. (Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY, Lieut. and Commander, H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Hongkong, 8th May, 1879. jn20

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2212 and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

In Re the Estate of the late DEPUTY COMMISSARY BAKER, DECEASED 12th February, 1879.

ANY CLAIMS against the above mentioned OFFICER'S Estate should be sent to the DISTRICT COMMISSARY GENERAL on or before the 6th Day of JUNE Next, after which Date None can be entertained, as the accounts of the Deceased will then be CLOSED.

Commissariat Office, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1879. my30

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2723
17th " " " " " " " " 2431
1st July..... " " " " " " " " 2589
15th " " " " " " " " 3742
29th " " " " " " " " 2933
12th Aug..... " " " " " " " " 4023
26th " " " " " " " " 2982
9th Sept..... " " " " " " " " 2932

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jn22

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are Requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. jn30

YANGTSEE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct my BUSINESS OF MARINE SURVEYOR during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS.

Club Chambers, Hongkong, May 6th, 1879. jn6

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE"

Capt. THERIAULT, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

One of the Company's Steamers

will be despatched as above on or about the 7th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1879. jn7

Sailing Vessels.

FOR FOOCHEW.

The British Ship "BLACK PRINCE,"

Capt. HEWES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Schooner "IRENE,"

Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Capt. TREBARD, will be de-
parted for the above Port
at 4 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 30th Inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. my30

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through
rates for HANOI.)
The Steamship
"ATLANTA,"
Capt. G. PETERSEN, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at 6 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn3

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—FRANCIS HUTCHINGS,
lately carrying on Business as a
Butcher, at No. 55, Wellington Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, hav-
ing been adjudged Bankrupt under a Peti-
tion for adjudication in Bankruptcy, filed
in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the
22nd day of May, A.D. 1879, is hereby
required to surrender himself to the Hon.
CHARLES BUSH PLUNKET, the Registrar
of the said Court, at the First Meeting of
Creditors to be held by the Registrar, on
WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June,
1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon pre-
cisely, at the Office of the Registrar of the
said Court.

The said Hon. CHARLES BUSH PLUNKET
is the Official Assignee, and Messrs ET-
HERIDGE & HOLMES are the Solicitors in the
Bankruptcy.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be ap-
pointed by the said Court for the said
Bankrupt to pass his Final Examination,
and to make application for his discharge,
of which sitting, notice will be given in the
Hongkong Government Gazette.

At the First Meeting of Creditors, the
Registrar will receive Proofs of the debts of
Creditors, and the Creditors may elect an
Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's
Estate and Effects.

C. B. PLUNKET,

Registrar.

Dated the 26th day of May, 1879. my30

NOTICE.

MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized
from this date to SIGN our Firm
by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at
Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn29

WHIT MONDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No.
15 of 1875, the Undermentioned
BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY,
the 3rd June.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of
India, London and China."

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Aus-
tralia and China."

J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"

D. FITZ HENRY, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
ing Corporation."

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, May 29, 1879. jn2

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—**

GOLDEN FLEEC, British barque, Capt.
James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

ALBA, British barque, Captain George
Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VERVUE, American barque, Captain F.
W. Call.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque,
Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain
Henry O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALICE O. DICKERMAN, American 3-m.
schooner, Captain R. J. Bugant.—Order.

ESKOLAR, American barque, Capt. D.
B. Eddy.—Captain.

ATRA.—Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen.
—Chinese.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C.
Mead.—Wieler & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28, Olympia, German steamer, 783.
T. Nagel, Saigon May 24, Rice.—Lan-
czos & Co.

May 28, Diamante, British steamer, 514.
B. Thebaud, Manila May 26, General.—
Russell & Co.

May 28, Flinthire, British steamer, 1286.
S. Thomas, Saigon May 24, Rice.—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.

May 28, City of Peking, American steamer,
6079, G. G. Berry, San Francisco May 1,
and Yokohama 28, Malla, General and
Treasure.—P. M. S. S. Co.

May 28, Martha Davis, American barque,
848, L. M. Benson, Honolulu April 18,
3,700 cases Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

May 28, Tanaka, British steamer, 686.
Clasberg, Bangkok May 22, General.—
Yury & Co.

May 28, Atlanta, German steamer, 783.
G. Petersen, Haiphong May 23, and Hol-
kong 28, General.—Meyer & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 28, Albay, for Amoy, &c.,
29, Sorogon, for Manila.
29, Memnon, for Iloilo.
29, Beethoven, for Vanglam (Cochin-
china).
29, Yangtze, for Shanghai.
29, Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
29, Tanaka, for Yokohama.
29, Yang-tse, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Henrik Isen, for Taiwan.
Galley of Lorne, for Saigon.
Feiho, for Takow.
Anne, for Whampoa.
Yotting, for Swatow.
Wrecker, for Swatow.
Olaf, for Vladivostok.
Hongkong, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Diamante, from Manila, Mrs. Miss
and Master Cuculla, Messrs J. S. Austin,
W. S. Ross, and 90 Chinese.

Per City of Peking, from San Francisco,
&c., Messrs H. Meyuen, T. D. Burrows,
M. M. De Lano (U.S. Consul at Foochow),
93 Chinese and 1 Indian steerage.

Per Martha Davis, from Honolulu, Mr
and Mrs Wilson Snow, Mr L. Herbert, 11
Chinese and 4 children.

Per Atlanta, from Haiphong and Hol-
low, Messrs Schriever, and Rose, and 91
Chinese.

Per Flinthire, from Saigon, 8 Chinese.

Per Danube, from Bangkok, 93 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kwangtung, for Swatow, Mr J. L.
Sa; for Amoy, Mr and Mrs J. L. Ander-
son; for Foochow, Mr and Mrs Morris;
for Coast Ports, 1 European, and 800 Chi-
nese.

Per Albay, for Amoy, &c., 2 Europeans,
and 25 Chinese.

Per Beethoven, for Vanglam, 17 Chinese.

Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, 70 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Yotting, for Swatow, 70 Chinese.

Per Olaf, for Vladivostok, 9 Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Olympia reports:
Fine weather and light Easterly breeze
throughout.

The British steamer Flinthire reports:
Had light variable winds and fine weather
throughout.

The American steamer City of Peking re-
ports: Sailed from San Francisco May 1st.
Arrived at Yokohama May 21st, and left
there on May 23rd. Fine weather
throughout the passage. Arrived at Hong-
kong May 28th. May 29th at 7 a.m., ex-
changed signals with a French barque,
showing letters J. M. P. C. commercial code,
bound to Namoa.

The American barque Martha Davis re-
ports: Light winds and calms with fine
weather all the passage.

The British steamer Danube reports:
Light variable winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

FOR AMOY.—
Per Diamante, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 30th Inst.

FOR BANGKOK.—
Per Rajanathumkar, at 1.30 p.m., on
Saturday, the 31st Inst.

FOR SAIGON.—
Per Paladin, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 31st Inst. Instead of as pre-
viously notified.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet Belgic, will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
31st Inst., with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(excepted the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can on longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my31

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet Lombard,
will be despatched on TUESDAY,
the 3rd June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe via Brindisi or Southampton;
to the Straits Settlements, Batavia,
Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt,
Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet Tigre,
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
10th June, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing
the Mails, &c.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—Diamante leaves for Amoy.

Auction.

Noon.—Sale of Bombay Cotton Yarn at
Godown of Messrs Douglas, Leprail &
Co.

General Memoranda.

Saturday, May 31:—
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Godown
of Messrs Melchers & Co.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

Sunday, June 1:—
Day goods undelivered subject to post.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 10.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected here
about Saturday the 31st instant, by the
P. & O. steamer Teheran.

The next INDIAN MAILS may be expected here
about Sunday next, June 1st, by the opium
steamer Moray.

The P. M. S. S. City of Peking brings
\$267,842.50 in treasure from San Fran-
cisco.

There will be a Fire Brigade Inspection
held next Tuesday at 5 p.m. Meet at the
Cross Roads.

The late Steward of the British barque
Strathmore, who is charged with having
set fire to the ship, arrived here as a prisoner
to-day from Iloilo, by the S. S. Diamante,
on his way to England for trial.

We learn by the German steamer Atlanta
that after rounding Hainan Head on the
morning of 28th, she saw the steamer Norma
—which left Hoilow for Hongkong on the
27th, on shore on the S.E. Banks. The
Atlanta steered as near as possible to-
wards her, and anchored at 8.35 a.m., when
a boat came off from the Norma bringing
the mails and asking the Atlanta to report
the disaster at Hongkong. It appears that
she was driven on shore by a strong N.E.
current, and the ship would not steer;
they intend to lighten her by means of
junks.

Our Police Intelligence is held over till to-
morrow. The cases to-day include amongst
others the charge of assault against Peter
Nelson, second mate of the British barque
Parnemo; he was committed for trial.

A man was charged with walking along
Queen's Road in a state of nudity, or as the
arresting constable put it "quite naked,
not having even a pass." Another gambling
hall was broke yesterday by Inspector Grey
at Po Yan Street, and there were several
cases of petty larceny and street gambling,
beside a few rogues who were arrested
before they had had time to carry out
their evil intentions, one being found in
possession of a dagger.

At the Marine Court to-day, John MacGreg-
or, Chief Engineer of the British steamer
Paladin, was charged by Edmund Gaing,
Chief Mate of the same vessel, with having
made use of threatening and abusive lan-
guage towards him.

Complainant sworn, stated that he had
occasion to speak to the defendant on duty,
as the Captain was on shore, sick. Defen-
dant said "What the hell has the son of
a— to do with the engine room; I am
Chief Engineer and will not allow him to
have anything to say with regard to my
department." Complainant said he had
asked defendant if he was all ready below
as the ship was going out of dock. He also
asked defendant if he was going to take in
any more coal in the side bunkers. Com-
plainant then noticed that defendant was
the worse for liquor, and subsequently he
noticed him drinking more grog in the
Engineers' mess room. Defendant be-
came more tipsy and more abusive, threaten-
ing to throw complainant into the dock "for
trouble." Complainant went on shore to the
dock-house and feared that defendant would
carry his threats into execution. Defendant,
he said, had been drunk more than once on
board the ship. On the 16th May he was
so (Official log produced showing entry to
that effect) and complainant had to help
him on board; defendant was very abusive
on that occasion.

In reply to defendant, complainant said
"I am sure you were drunk on the 16th
instant, and I had to help you up the ladder.
You were also drunk on the 27th instant."

James W. Coombs, the 2nd mate, gave
corroborative evidence.

The steward (August Emanuel) said that
he heard defendant make use of abusive
language, but he did not see him drunk.

Defendant denied the charge in toto.
The 2nd engineer (Edward Gordon) said
he heard some remarks pass between
complainant and defendant about coals,
and the defendant told him not to
interfere. The defendant was quite sober;
he (witness) had never seen him other-
wise than sober; he was always a steady
man.

The third mate (Robert Wiltshire) also
said the defendant was quite sober, he had
been on shore with witness. The real
origin of the grievance was about some
money the chief mate had refused to dis-
tribute amongst the Europeans for excite-
ment. Defendant was sober but excited
on account of something the mate had said
about the coals.

Captain Thomson dismissed the case for
want of evidence.

THE MOORE CENTENARY.

The idea of celebrating the centenary of
the national Bard of Ireland, was a "hap-
py thought" on the part of His Excellency
the Governor, in view of the large number
of the natives of the Sister Isle who are
amongst us; here, many of them in high
positions in the Government and in Com-
merce. The representatives of that na-
tion are only exceeded in strength by the
Scotch, who are as a matter of course to
be found wherever an honest penny can
be turned. Apart from the consideration of
its being very apropos, the entertainment
was looked forward to by one and all as an
expected treat. Nor were any disappointed;
the weather was all that could be desired,
and the good offices of Mr Ford, the Super-
intendent of the Gardens, under whose care the
grounds were illuminated, coupled with the
excellent performance of the band of the
27th Regiment, under the direction of
their indefatigable bandmaster, Herr Wer-
ner, left nothing wanting to make the
scene a living poem. In speaking of Mr
Ford, too much credit cannot be given him
for the taste and originality he displayed in
giving us something so entirely different, both
in design and effect, from what we witnessed
on the occasion of the entertainment in
honour of our distinguished departed guest,
General Grant. A very large number of
residents availed themselves of the treat,
and the ladies by their presence transformed
the always picturesque Botanical Gardens into
a veritable fairy-land. The illuminations
were to say the least very tasteful. The en-
trances were surmounted by an arch of ever-
greens, and hung with Chinese lanterns; one
bearing the letters T.M. surrounded by a
wreath of shamrocks. The terraces on
either side of the fountain were similarly
decorated, but a gold harp on a green ground
took the place of the initial letters of the
poet's name. Lanterns were hung along
each side of the walks, and many of the trees
were similarly illuminated, about two thou-
sand lanterns being used in this way. A
square transparency, brightly illuminated,
occupied the centre of the fountain and had
the words "Tom Moore" in colours on one
side, the Chinese characters for Hongkong on
another, the harp on the third and the
Shamrock on the other blazed beautifully
forth; while underneath were respectively
these quotations from his works:—

And the heart and the voices of Erin prolong,
Through the answering future thy name and
thy song.

And when in other climes we meet,
Some tale or vale enchanting,
We think how great had been our bliss
If heaven had but assigned us
To live and die in scenes like this
With some we're left behind us.

Chosen leaf of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock.

Dear harp of my country! in darkness I found
thee.

If the pulse of the patriot, soldier, or lover
Have throbbed at our lay, 'tis thy glory alone,
I was but as the wind, passing needlessly on,
And all the wild sweetness I waded was thy own.

At the top of the broad walk there was
an arch, with the following quotation done
in lanterns across the span, each lantern
bearing one word:—

Fond memory brings the light of other days
around me.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs
Hennessy were present at the old band
stand, besides most, we might say all, of the
leading residents.

We need hardly say that the programme
which we published last night, was performed
by the band in a manner denoting both
care and talent. In conclusion we think
that we are giving utterance to the public
wish when we say that all would be glad to
see such an evening's entertainment as that of
last night repeated during the hot weather, and
Colonel Geddes and the officers of the 27th
Regiment, will we have no doubt be ready to
afford us the means in the shape of the band,
providing the lanterns are forthcoming.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was
held this afternoon: Present—H. E. the
Governor (Mr Pope Hennessy), presiding;
the Hon. the Chief Justice (Sir John
Smale); the Hon. the Colonial Secretary
(Mr W. H. Marsh); the Hon. Acting At-
torney General (Mr J. Russell); the Hon.
the Surveyor General (Mr J. M. Price);
the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer (Mr M. S.
Tonnochy); and the Hon. P. Kyrie, M.
Kewick, and H. B. Gibb, and Mr H. E.
Wodehouse, clerk of Council.

The minutes of previous meeting having
been read and confirmed.

Mr Tonnochy took the oath as Treas-
urer, and Mr Gibb as an unofficial
member of the Council.

THE LATE HON. C. MAY.

H. E. the President explained that the
first business on the order of the day was
the second reading of the Merchant Ship-
ping Bill, and the Steam Ship Survey Ordi-
nance, but before proceeding to deal with them,
measures, he thought it was his duty, and
he believed he only reasoned what they
all felt, to express his very deep
sense, of the loss they had sustained,
since their last meeting, in the removal
from amongst them, causing one
of the vacancies in the Council, of
this Council, a most serious loss to the
whole community. Mr May was during
the time he sat at this Board, the most
efficient member of the Council. He had
himself the satisfaction of his acquaintance,
indeed of his friendship, and he found that
his great experience, his untiring energy,
his strict integrity, and his thorough loyalty
to the Government, made him a most use-
ful official. He was in every sense one of
the most useful members of this Council.

The other vacancy to which an hon.
member had just been sworn in was caused
by the resignation of the Hon. Mr Lowcock;
and although Mr Gibb was here present he
would say that it was quite impossible for
him or for any other Governor to select a
man better fitted for a seat at the Board.

Mr Gibb acknowledged the kindly words
of His Excellency.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, AND THE
STEAM SHIP SURVEY BILL.

The President brought forward the Mer-
chant Shipping Ordinance, the second
reading, and the Steam Ship Survey Ordi-
nance. On referring to the minutes of the
Legislative Council of 29th April, 1878, he
found an entry to the following effect:—

"His Excellency moved the second
reading of an Ordinance to provide for
the survey and regulation of steam-

ships and vessels propelled by steam.
On the suggestion of Mr F. B. Johnson,
supported by Mr Kyrie, His Excellency
referred the bill to a Select Committee con-
sisting of the Acting Chief Justice, the
Acting Colonial Secretary, the Attorney
General, and the three unofficial members
of Council, for further consideration. Bill
read a second time. With the permission
of His Excellency, on the suggestion of the
Colonial Secretary, the Merchant Shipping
Consolidation Bill is also referred to the
same Select Committee. His Excellency
states that this bill deals with the whole
subject of Merchant Shipping, and includes
the provisions embodied in the bill which
had just been read a second time. His
Excellency states that he hopes the bill for
the inspection and regulation of steam-
ships, &c., will be proceeded with as
promptly as possible.

On the 22nd May the Government
received a letter from Messrs Butterfield
and Swire, which, setting forth that they
had on the 22nd November brought before
the Committee on these bills, their views
and objections regarding certain clauses of
the bill, which was one of considerable im-
portance to all vessels trading between
Australia, or other ports, and Hongkong,
they desired to be informed when the
measure would be again before the Council.
He called for some explanation of
this long delay, and details of the
proceedings and the report of the Coun-
cil. From His Honor the Acting
Chief Justice, he received a minute stating
that the bill was printed as revised
for final consideration, and the Attorney
General, in his report, had stated that the
revised bill was understood to be revised
the Press. This it was considered would
require two or three days. But since then
nothing had been done. He had mentioned
the matter two or three times to the Attorney
General, but he, through press of work and
lately from ill health, had not been able
to carry out the original intention. This
minute was dated November 27, 1878. He
ordered a letter to be written to Messrs
Butterfield and Swire stating that he would
do his best to expedite matters. For the
reasons stated by Mr Justice Snowden, to
whose minute he had just referred, he had
not yet, he was sorry to say, received the
report of the Committee, and perhaps the
most business way of proceeding would be to
now take up the bill; the Attorney General
had the draft of the bill as revised. His
own wish had been, and was, to pass as
expediently as possible the bill for the survey
and regulation of steam-vessels."

The Acting Attorney General said he
found it impossible, when Mr Phillip had
gone to go on with this bill as he could
have wished; he had the draft as the
committee had revised it, but all the details
he required for a report could only be had
by another meeting and going over the
ground again. The personnel of the
Committee had so greatly changed that
it was impossible to get together
all the members and draw up such
a report as he desired to prepare.

From notes taken by Mr Wodehouse, he
learned that the first thing that was dis-
cussed was the small bill for the Survey
and regulation of steam vessels, and vari-
ous suggestions were made with regard to
that. It was finally resolved that as that
draft measure formed a part of the larger
bill it should be kept in hand until the
Committee had had time to go through
the major

that no one could make them out. In other cases, payments the Court should have made were delayed as long as ten years. When the report came he desired the Colonial Secretary and the Auditor General to confer with the Attorney General, who prepared a draft of instructions which it was necessary to execute without delay. Some other recommendations of the Commission were held over for the approval of the Council. He, on the strong representation of the Chief Justice and the Acting Justice Judge whom he consulted, on May 28th wrote, agreeing to their strong recommendation that Mr Barff be relieved of all Court work and appointed accountant, Mr Sangster and Mr Messop to be deputy registrars in addition to their previous duties; that the Chinese Sheriff be relegated to the accountant's department, and that all monies received be lodged in the Bank to the Government credit, that all payments be made by order on the treasury, the accounts to be audited monthly. With this system of rules he believed there was every security against further irregularity.

The Chief Justice said it was with very great satisfaction he received this letter from His Excellency. He had urgently pressed on Government the necessity for some revision of the affairs in the Court; he began urging this the moment after Mr Alexander's death to urge this reconstruction of the establishment with such success was well known. He had no patronage or promotion to bestow; he had the right to appoint the duties to some extent, but when he did that it was said he was interfering, and leaving his own field, which was judicial. But years before it had been said there was a risk of something going wrong in that Court. Mr Alexander he never liked; he was far too independent; but he did not agree with the condemnation he received at the hand of the commission. His Lordship enumerated the new rules and regulations, expressing himself generally satisfied with them. All was experimental and provisional as yet, but when they really saw what was wanted further a solid sound system would be firmly established. The staff was required for the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and there was no reason why he should not attend to it; they could not do without one.

FLOGGING IN THE GAOL.
His Excellency next laid on the table the report of the Medical Committee appointed to investigate the physical effect of flogging the Chinese on the back, and the mode of flogging in Hongkong Gaol. A good many persons appeared to have been under the impression, he said, that the laws of this Colony prescribe flogging with the cat for our criminals, and that for some mysterious reason or another the Governor has substituted flogging with a rattan. He would plead guilty to this when he saw the "regulation cat" in the gaol, and found that over 200 prisoners had been flogged with it for one year for breaches of prison discipline he thought it his duty to tell the gaoler Tomlin that he had better read more carefully the laws of the Colony. When he saw it stated that the Governor had put a stop to flogging, that magistrates had once the power to order flogging but were debarred now, that once there was frequent floggings in the gaol, but now it was all done away with it did occur to him to suggest to his critics that they might with advantage turn also to the laws of the Colony. Ordinance No. 6 of 1862 prescribes the maximum punishment as 36 strokes with a rattan; sect. 11 of No. 4 of 1863 allows the Superintendent for a breach of prison discipline to order three days bread and water or 12 blows with a rattan, the next section enacts that the maximum punishment is 36 strokes. He held, and the opinion of the Attorney General agreed that reading these sections together rendered the infliction of punishment by the cat illegal. Well 226 illegal cases of flogging took place in this gaol in one year. The same Superintendent ordered a man three days confinement bread and say next day ordered him to order three days to follow the other; in all six continuous; this was illegal. Tomlin was in the habit of flogging surety debtors, this was clearly illegal; he could only flog felons. A case Mok-A-kwal arose in which he kept a prisoner nine days in prison after he was ordered to be released and deported, feeding him on rice and water and then deporting him. This man was flogged five times illegally; he had been suffering from phthisis. His Excellency quoted at some length from the despatches, inquest proceedings &c., concerning the case of this man. No visiting justice present could blame him for saying he was sorry no one had ever reported the case to him; he had been left to find the whole out himself through seeing the evidence at the inquest. He then referred to the report by Dr Wells, and Dr O'Brien than whom, he believed he would create no jealousy by saying it, there was not an able doctor in Hongkong.

They continued to remark upon a very important subject—the air space allowed to each prisoner, especially during the night. Instead of being 600, as it would be among all the Gaol inmates if calculated over the whole area, there were only 184 feet in some and 210 in others. The Commissioners think 1100 or 1200, and the Home Government are of a like opinion; and to this cause, even more than the flogging might be attributed the symptoms of phthisis complained of. When Sir R. Macdonnell removed the prisoners from Stonecutters Island to the present Gaol, Sir Richard spoke of his predecessor (Sir H. Robinson) as quixotic regarding criminals, and expressed his opinion that Sir Hercules was wrong in the manner of treating prisoners. When sending Dr Murray's report for the first time that flogging was introduced, Sir R. Macdonnell, in addition to his scheme to transfer the Gaol to Victoria, suggested changes respecting the punishments. When the Colony was first established powers were given to hang and flog, but that was speedily altered, and till 1865 there was no flogging. Dr Murray thought it would be very desirable and remarked on the good effect it would produce. The experience was that in twelve months, among 670 prisoners, 71 had died. E. E. did not know whether there was any connection between the mortality and the flogging; but the Secretary for the Colonies tried to show that the transfer of the prisoners to Victoria made the breathing space too small, and asked for further reports; while he also was disposed to think that the changes in the punishment were too severe, and desired further information. His Excellency did not know whether any information was ever sent until, in 1877, he sent the despatch referred to. At the Colonial Office up to that time the Blue

Book was the only guide, and as the measurement there given included the corridors, it gave the cubic space some 700 or 800 feet. Still Lord Carnarvon's view was literally correct, and had this been known the attempt to crowd the Gaol would never have been tried or tolerated. The report in his hand finally disposed of that question. The Governor again referred to the cases of phthisis, one of which was fatal, and attributed its presence to the overcrowding of the cells in winter was something horrible. This report was valuable to the Legislative Council therefore apart from the question of flogging on the back: on that subject each was entitled to have his own opinion. H. E. then called attention to the fact that the Chinese Government no less than a thousand years ago had looked into the physiology of flogging on the back and had arrived at the conclusion that it was injurious to the viscera, and that, no matter how severe were their punishments, no man was flogged on the back in China. The Home Government would not allow the law to be again broken, with results which the medical report showed. Referring to the impression that the rattan was a lenient instrument, he mentioned a case where the sores caused by it did not heal properly for six months: the rattan was 47 inches long and had an average circumference of 2 inches. He had to consider whether the suggested changes—the use of a cat without knots, and a canvas collar for the neck and loins—should be introduced. The canvas protection would be used in all future floggings; but there was one effect, viz, that it would reflect very seriously upon former sentences; if all this were necessary, what about all the floggings before?

Mr Tomlin said he had used the covering before. His Excellency admitted that Mr Tomlin had introduced many improvements; but these had not been observed by every one. Dr Ayres had recommended an alteration in the rattan, and it was adopted. On the whole, the body of the laws pointed to a rattan, and the laws of China did the same, while our own medical men were against the use of the cat. Not a single Chinese doctor but believed that flogging on the back was dangerous to life—striking a Chinaman was dangerous, their physique being different from ours, as in India, where there was no flogging on the back, but on the breast and thighs. It was important to remove a very serious misconception as to his action regarding the laws of this Colony. The Attorney General would bear him out in saying that he was bound to stop the use of the cat for prison offences and sentences of the Magistrates—by far the largest number of floggings. As to the small number sentenced by the Chief Justice, after communicating with the Chief Justice and the Attorney General as to whether the Governor had power to order the rattan to be used, and found he did not possess that power, he remitted the flogging altogether in three out of five cases. Mr Snowden sentenced prisoners to be flogged with the rattan, and all those men were flogged; there being unavoidable delay in one case only. All sentenced by Mr Snowden were flogged in accordance with the Colonial Surgeon's view; while three of those sentenced by the Chief Justice were not flogged as they could not be flogged on the breast. This gave His Honour no small anxiety, and his view was strictly conscientious (as every one of his views had been since he had been in the Colony); but when the men were sentenced to be flogged by the rattan, the sentences were carried out.

The Chief Justice observed that he did not say the rattan. He said "the regulation instrument," and it was for His Excellency to say what that could be. The point was public or private flogging. He had felt he was bound by the course of procedure followed by Judges Ball and Parnesford, who had sentenced prisoners to be flogged publicly; but he gave way on that, as Judge Snowden had, as it were, overruled him. His Excellency remarked that His Honour had yielded to Mr Snowden, that no prisoner was to be flogged on the back with the cat. Public flogging was another matter. All public flogging was ordered to be suspended. The Chief Justice added that he was not supposed to suspend sentences.

His Excellency again referred to the impression that he had interfered and used the rattan, and said that many hon. members and others did not know why this was done. The correspondence was not of a nature that could be published; but he knew it, the Chief Justice knew it, and his Executive Council knew it. It was due to Dr Ayres to say this, in answer to the criticism to which he had been exposed on that subject, that he had twice before brought the dangers of flogging before the Government, and that it was not because His Excellency (who had a reputation for being somewhat humane in his administration of justice, and he didn't know he should be ashamed of it) had arrived that Dr Ayres made the discovery. He had been asked the same question, strange to say, by the Colonial Office; and he had explained that the imputation that the evils of flogging on the back had previously been unnoticed was unfounded. The Governor therefore had merely done his plain duty in taking action. The question of flogging on the back was now left to the decision of the Home Government, though personally he thought they ought to do as in India. Upon another question there was also a wonderful amount of misconception. Mr Lowcock had moved for correspondence in reference to cases of deportation, and he now laid on the table the documents asked for. Mr Lowcock had written before his departure, asking to see the papers, but they were not quite ready, and the hon. member was asked to look in to Government House to see them. Mr Marsh's semi-official note to Mr Lowcock (also read) referred to a satisfactory interview with the Governor by the hon. member, but that the papers could be seen again if desired. All these, from April 1877 to the present date, Mr Lowcock had seen; and he had expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and if he had been in the Governor's place, he would have done exactly as had been done. He had shown clearly to Mr Lowcock's mind that he (the Governor) had acted according to law. The hon. gentleman had been labouring under a misconception, which would have been prevented if he had come frankly and asked what was going on, as he hoped every member would do—not go behind his back, but to come frankly and ask to see documents which could not be printed. It was satisfactory to know that he now understood, and that his misconception was because he did not do him (the Governor) the honour of asking for information. His Excellency continued to say that an opinion prevailed

(to judge from occasional remarks in the public press) that deportation had been greatly reduced. While admitting a falling-off (1876, 47 cases, 1877, 17 cases, 1878, 9 cases), he explained that, excepting where the warrants were pronounced first by the Court and then by the Attorney General to be illegal, he had deported every case where his Executive Council had recommended. His action had been approved at home; and by the putting together of the sensible magisterial heads (May and Russell) the law was more carefully observed, so that illegalities did not crop up. In all these matters—which were not open to the light of day, being arranged by the Attorney General or the Executive Council, the Governor was liable to misconception. A Governor however must stand all these things, knowing that sooner or later it will come right; and probably those who had been most active in finding fault would be the first to acknowledge that his acts had been perfectly legal and just; and so he believed the hon. members would say. He had stated frankly, exactly how the matter stood, and would leave the papers for their perusal. Any observations members might think to make he would be glad to hear, or give any further information.

Mr Kewick thought that until the perusal of the papers comment would be premature in view of His Excellency's remarks, which were so full and—be thought, so satisfactory. His Excellency asked that the new Spirit Farm Bill be read a first time: it had been translated into Chinese, as he was anxious it should be understood by those to whom it mainly applied.

The Attorney General remarked that several suggestions had been made since the draft was printed, as to duties and the different spirits; and Dr Eitel had prepared an exhaustive monograph on the different kinds of Chinese spirits.

Mr Byrie remarked that the duties (75 cents, for instance, per gallon), and the mode of collecting the same, would have to be altered.

Mr Kewick thought that the consideration of the bill should be postponed.

His Excellency agreed: the 75 cents referred to would have to be considerably reduced.

REVENUE—BLOCKADE.

Several votes having been passed, His Excellency observed that there was a surplus last year of revenue over expenditure of \$37,114.40, the figures being—revenue, \$847,687.72, expenditure, \$810,573.32. Of the \$107,000 voted for works and buildings, the Surveyor General had expended within \$18,000 of that amount. The expenditure of 1878 exceeded that for 1877 by \$37,316, so that the surplus was over and above this sum. On all items which indicated prosperity there was a substantial increase. Post Office revenue, which meant trade, had increased by \$20,649, although of course the amount was expended on increased postal facilities. An increase in Light Dues was shown, equal to an increase of 250,000 tons; which was very gratifying, seeing that depression of trade existed elsewhere. It was satisfactory to know that in the most important depot of the Queen's Colonial Empire, the revenue was in a really healthy, safe and flourishing condition. H. M. Government might view with satisfaction this result, and aid them to some extent, by opening up the great Empire to British manufactured goods and facilitating in every way the commercial transactions of the Colony. Not only the foreign shipping but the native junk trade had to be fostered. They could not but the native junk trade, for whatever harasses that trade, they ought to most carefully scrutinize. Certain taxes on native junks brought them in about \$20,000 a year. But there was something else that pressed upon them. For two years he had been presiding at that Council, but he had never been asked a question with respect to that important interest which concerns the prosperity of the Colony. How had nothing been said with respect to the restrictions on native trade in Hongkong? A Governor could not very well force his opinion upon a commercial community; but he had consulted with those directly concerned, and who had considerable grievances to suffer under, and he had certain plans. He would now say that, though when he came to the Colony his hands were tied by the action of his predecessor, and frankly he would say (so far as he could judge from the records of the office) by three advisers taken into his confidence; but he was prepared to take action when he could fairly do so. Therefore, during the couple of months of his leave of absence, the subject of the development of the commercial resources of this Colony, with the object of the prosperity of the Colony and of possible revival of trade at home, would not escape his best attention.

Mr Kewick remarked that His Excellency's observations were doubtless applicable to the system of Government collection of duties on Chinese junks; and when he said his hands were tied by his predecessor, he doubtless referred to the rules which were made public by the Chamber of Commerce. If by the three advisers, according to the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, His Excellency referred to him, he (Mr Kewick) was bound to say that he took no part in acquiescing in those rules, and he thought there were other means of removing the restrictions. As to the remark that no attention had been given to this subject, they had never ceased to agitate on this matter, while through the Chamber of Commerce representations had repeatedly been made to the Government. They had little in the past to look back upon, but from His Excellency's remarks they would now look more hopefully to the future.

His Excellency observed that Mr Marsh would call the Council, and take his oath as administrator. After mature consideration as to who by experience and seniority was entitled to act as Colonial Secretary in his absence, H. E. had decided to fill that high office—member of both Councils and adviser of the Administrator—by the appointment of Dr Frederick Stewart. The Council then rose.

The following is in full the recommendations of the Commissioner on the question of flogging in the goal to which reference is made in His Excellency's remarks:—

1st, We have no evidence to show that any physical injury has been sustained by any Chinese prisoner in Victoria Gaol, who has been flogged on the back with the "Regulation Cat."

2nd, It does not appear to us that pulmonary complaints are unduly prevalent in Victoria Gaol.

3rd, The evidence submitted to us to prove that flogging on the back produces among Chinese Phthisis, or any permanent injury of the internal

organs, and that the prisoner Leong-A-let, has been physically and physically affected by the three floggings he has received on the back with the regulation cat is most inconclusive.

There does not appear to be any record to show the condition of the heart and lungs prior to punishment, based on careful examination of all persons punished.

We learn from the Colonial Surgeon that he never saw an Asiatic flogged on the back with a cat until he came to Hongkong, and the record of his experience here as given to us is imperfect.

In reference to his experience in India, of flogging on the breast with a rattan, we can fully understand and appreciate the anxiety he felt on witnessing the appearance of Phthisis in men who had been flogged on the back with the cat, and consider his course of action most commendable in bringing the matter under official notice, whether he could prove or not that the punishment originated or developed disease.

We are of opinion, that the punishment of flogging on the back with the "Regulation Cat," without any knots, be continued; care being taken by means of a thick canvas collar that the neck is not injured, and that the loins be protected in a similar way so that by these means the blows should fall on the muscles covering the shoulder blades and the intermediate spinal space. That flogging on the back be not inflicted on any person under eighteen years of age. That flogging on the breast with six tails of the cat be the punishment of offenders from the age of thirteen to eighteen, and that the "Birch" be used for any offenders of more tender years.

We consider the "Rattan" too heavy a weapon and its effects are very likely to go deep into the cellular tissues producing loss of substance by sloughing and thus for a long time delaying the healing of the wounds.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)
Wednesday, May 28.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE OF \$2810.
Cheung Fih Shan, a rent-collector, was charged on remand with embezzling the sum of \$2810.40, the moneys of his employer.

His Worship after taking evidence of certain of the tenants, who had paid money to prisoner, and which he had not accounted for, committed the case for trial.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMITH.)
Thursday, May 29.

THE BUYING AND SELLING OF WOMEN FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

Chan A I, who was charged on Tuesday on ten counts with forcible detention of women &c. and pleaded guilty to four of these counts, was now brought up for sentence.

Mr Haylar, who appeared for the defence, addressed the Court for nearly an hour for the defence, (our report of his speech has unfortunately to be held over.)

His Lordship said the first point of the defence was that the acts to which this woman had pleaded guilty were so much in accord with the Chinese social notions that they ought not to be punished. Now there was one very curious incident which could scarcely have passed the mind of the counsel for the defence, but which he thought might slip the mind of the Court. This prosecution was at the instance of the Tung Wah Hospital, which, whether it was to be accepted as representing the entire Chinese community on all matters or no, was an institution which occupied a large and representative place among the Chinese of Hongkong, and was a corporate body which he was justified in accepting as expressing Chinese opinion to a large extent by its official acts. Their appearance he thought was an answer to what Mr Haylar had so forcibly advanced; he at the same time thanked him for the views he had expressed, and the information he had given; the more these matters were discussed the better. He was obliged for what Mr Haylar had said, but he felt, and Mr Haylar must feel, that, as a judge, he was here not to discuss what should be, but what is. A judge might think many laws bad, some too severe, and so long as he sat on the Bench he was bound to assume that the law was right. If a judge's own view as to the propriety or wisdom of any law was likely to affect his decision of any case brought under that law, he should vacate his seat. Coming next to the point of the woman's ignorance of the law, which was alleged or argued on her behalf by her counsel, the woman's own conduct showed that she knew she was doing something for which she ought to be punished, if she was found out; that is, that she was contravening the law. Why did she tutor those women, in the way she did, to tell lies, which deceived the authorities here, in case she was aware that she was committing a breach of the law. She was in the same position as the majority of those who came before this Court; she did not know the law, but she knew that in doing these particular acts she was breaking the law, something for which she would be punished if she was found out. Under the tutelage of this woman and the eye of the men who were involved in the transaction, the two women deceived the authorities here by their answers and passed. But at San Francisco, one of them, she said, "forgot the story she was told to say"; but the married woman told a different version of it. She said, "I was crying so much, when I got there, that the Interpreter asked me why I was crying, and I told him the truth." She was there in a strange foreign land, far away from her father and mother; her wretched husband she probably did not care for, but the ties to their parents were of the strongest nature among the Chinese, and no doubt she deplored her separation from them. The other woman was crying too; the Interpreter took them to a place there, not to a prison as had been improperly imported into the case, but to a school, where they were looked after until they could be sent back to Hongkong. Whatever might be thought or said about the position the Californian people had taken up with regard to the importation of Chinese, there could be no doubt that in this case they conducted themselves with great kindness and consideration. The women when sent back did not seem to have been sent with, or to the police here, but they were sent back, and after they arrived in Hongkong, they found their way at once to the Tung Wah hospital, and that

institution, representing, as he was prepared to accept, Chinese views on the subject, did not delay to prosecute in the case in the Police Court; not because there was any glaring irregularity in the case, but because the case seemed to their minds as one that should be laid before the Courts. He was bound to accept the view as Chinese opinion on the subject; and it agreed with the English law. With all respect to what Mr Haylar had submitted as to how it effected another subject, he could not give weight here to the arguments adduced. With regard to the large question—and it was a large question—as to the public brothels and the question of Contagious Diseases Acts all over the world; he had no right to express any opinion here. His opinion in England was known. Here he was bound as long as the licensed brothel system existed here, he was bound to observe every clause of it, to bear in mind every line and word of it, and carry out, effectual or ineffectual, the course the Legislative Council had seen fit to lay down. Whatever the amount of that wisdom, enforcing such laws might be, he was bound to bow to it. Mr Haylar had spoken as if the Government license to keep a brothel allowed the licensee to deal with impunity in women, this was not so; on the contrary he had seen these persons punished for such acts, in every case that had come to the knowledge of the Government they were prosecuted and punished. The learned counsel said: "Break down the brothel system." It was not for him to say here whether this was the right course or not. The Government was now in possession of a valuable report on the whole question; he had not seen it until this minute, and had read only a few sentences of it; but from the names of the commissioners he was satisfied it would be found an eminently sensible report. He was convinced this report would effect the legislation of the future; but what the Court had to do with was the laws as they are. If there was anything wrong likely to be brought about by the report or any action contemplated on it, the Tung Wah Hospital would take care to present some memorial which, he doubted not, would be very favourably received in the proper quarter. The argument Mr Haylar had used as to the women being better off when engaged in the traffic they were sent to in San Francisco, he did not think the learned counsel had meant to apply the argument in the sense in which he had used it. The same argument was used with regard to the Slave Trade. They were told that the men were much better off as slaves than as freemen. And in certain advantages, such as food and clothes and care in case of sickness, they were believed by some persons to be better off than the very poor, who were free. But he did not think any one here now would carry the argument so far, whatever were their views once, when they were younger men, and when these questions were very warmly discussed. His Lordship again thanked Mr Haylar for his views and arguments, remarking a second time that he could not, as a judge, give that weight to them which as a legislator he would.

The state of things in this Colony seemed very much better than they were. He remembered the time, Mr Haylar remembered the time, when one in a high place in this Colony said that slavery was a very much better thing for the coolie, than that they should be allowed to starve here. The question of "liberty" was never discussed then. The argument I have quoted was the one used here at that time by one very high in position. He hoped and believed the coolie trade had been effectually put an end to in this Colony. Thanks to the Governor, the attempts to renew it under various specious guises had failed. His Excellency's energy had stamped it out, he hoped for ever. But the Chinese propensity to traffic in women and children still defied the law. The Court had punished this traffic in every case where the criminals had been convicted. Within the last three months three cases of child-stealing had been proved before this Court, and punishments, inadequate, he feared, had been awarded. Unfortunately in each case the principal criminals had escaped. Those whose money had induced the traffic had escaped, and the poor ignorant women whose gains had been measured by half dollars had been punished. In each case a colour of legality had been given to the formal deeds, drawn by educated men, so that even the victims felt they had become the legal property of their purchasers. These wealthy persons and their scribes should be secured by the police, and punished; and until that was done this traffic would flourish. He had reserved sentence the other day on Soe Ann and another Chan A-I, two of those poor wretches whom the law had seized whilst the chief offender had hitherto gone free. He would dispose of their cases after concluding that now before the Court. The case in which he had now heard Mr Haylar was not one of child-stealing and selling, but of trafficking in a girl and a woman, not merely making them slaves, chattels—but degrading them to the lowest depths to which woman can sink, and all this was done with such a show of legality that the victims thought they had become slaves. Stating the charge, his Lordship proceeded to remark that the counsel for the defence had, by pleading guilty, prevented him from getting at all the details of the case in open Court. The course counsel had adopted was certainly the wisest so far as the interests of his client were concerned. The Court was thus driven to deduce the character of the case from the depositions before the Police Magistrate. In the case of Leung Ayung, he found that an unmarried girl was sold by her mistress to a woman in Canton, who sold her there to the prisoner for \$165, and she brought her to Hongkong. Here she was offered for sale to various persons and at last she was, in December, sent on board the steamer *Boyle* and proceeded to San Francisco, when she was found crying, and was sent back to Hongkong. Her price on her successive sales was \$80, \$195 and lastly \$250. She says "I know I was bought to be a prostitute in Hongkong, but having been bought by the defendant I could do nothing," again she says "After I was bought by Yau she could do what she pleased with me." The charge against the prisoner, but which had not been pressed, was the trafficking in Yu Ann. Her said story was that she was the wife of an opium smoker for six years, and was sold by her husband to Canton for over \$100. She accompanied her purchaser as his servant to Hongkong, on the 27th November, to prisoner's house. The prisoner sold her for \$280 and she was photographed, passed the examination here, and accompanied the other women, both in charge of a man; to San Francisco. There she was found crying, she told her said story and she and her fellow-victim were sent back

here. Both women were humanely taken care of by the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital, and this prosecution was instituted. The key to the case with which these poor creatures submit is given by Leung Ayung. It is the idea that when once a woman is bought and paid for, no matter with what absence of right, she becomes the property of the purchaser. That traffic in women and children, was carried on in Hongkong to a larger extent than was suspected by most persons was his Lordship feared to trust. He trusted that the fault being made patent, the police would use all diligence to find out and bring to justice every offender. This Court, he said, would do its duty, and His Excellency the Governor's frequent efforts, successful as they had already been in this direction, assured every one that all the powers given to him would be used to free the Colony from the disgrace of such traffic in human beings. His Lordship went on to say that since the facts of this case had not come out in Court, he thought it his duty to enlarge thus much on the circumstances and to force the knowledge of their crimes—going on the European public that they may be aware in the midst of what atrocities they lived, and might at least be induced to support the Government, and the Court and the police in their endeavours to minimise the evils thereof.

His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner animatedly strongly on her action in committing this woman to a life of degradation in a country she had no knowledge of, and of her position or probable treatment, which prisoner had no means of knowing. He had to bear in mind also the fact that this was not her only offence; at least he had strong reason to believe that she had been guilty of the same misdemeanours in connection with the deceiving of another woman, and devoting her to a life of degraded labour. He sentenced her to two years' hard labour. If there were that in the social relations of the Chinese people which Mr Haylar had pleaded, social reasons which affected the Chinese mind on the matter, he was sure the Chinese here knew where to present their prayer and where to apply for mitigation of the sentence, which, as the legal effect of the crime she had committed, he had now pronounced upon her.

The woman seemed to be taken abnormally by surprise at the sentence; she fell down on her face and called out loudly for mercy. She said she did not know she was committing such a heavy crime; were she allowed to go free she would return to her own country; she would never return to Hongkong again.

The Chief Justice said it was plain enough she knew she was committing a crime; although she did not know what amount of punishment would follow her conviction for that crime, that had nothing whatever to do with her guilt.

THE CASE OF BOY-STEALING.

Soe A Su, and Chan A I, (not the same Chan A I as in the previous case) were brought up for sentence, and were again asked whether they had anything to say before sentence was passed on them.

The first woman asked to be passed over this time; she would not repeat the offence. She would go back to her own country.

The second prisoner, who had a small child on her back, appealed for mercy on its behalf. She was a stranger here, and would go back to her own country if she was allowed to go free now.

The Chief Justice asked the prisoner what mercy she had had on the women from whom she stole the child. The fact that she, the second prisoner, had a young child of her own and yet could so forget a mother's feelings as to commit this crime, materially aggravated her offence. Proceeding to sentence the prisoners, His Lordship remarked that this case differed from the previous one in various features. The child was not taken out of the country, the money received was the small sum of \$174; the boy was put into a respectable position; and each of the women received for the share they took in the crime, fifty cents. Why the man who knowing the law to be against the laws of this Colony, the man who was to profit by the breach of the law, the man who had wealth and respectability on his side, did not occupy the same dock as the prisoners now before the Court he could not explain. But the Court had only to deal with the cases as they were presented before it. He had, therefore, to deal only with these miserable wretches as they were, who were tools in the hands of others. Still the offence was so great, that he must punish them with a degree of severity which was almost painful. The prisoners were then sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour each, on each separate count, the sentences to be concurrent.

Both prisoners on having the sentences interpreted to them, screamed and jostled wildly, and the second appealed again and again to the Court to "pity the child." They were then removed, and being joined in their lamentations and great mourning by the woman-trafficker outside, they made the Court hideous with their noise for some time.

This being all the business, the Sessions were then declared closed.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr Wotton made an application, on behalf of the Official Assignee, of the estate of W. von Pustau, a bankrupt, for a date to be fixed for a meeting to be held for the purpose of appointing a Creditors' Assignee.

His Lordship said that he did not think that it was a matter for him to be rather doubtful if a meeting would ever be held.

After some conversation regarding the difficulties in the way of doing anything further in the matter,

Mr Plunket, the Official Assignee, stated that all the assets had been collected and were deposited in the Bank, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and

His Lordship made an order confirming the disposal of the assets in this way for the present. He said the estate was wound up so far as collecting assets went, and the money was fructifying; he thought it would be best for all parties that no further steps should be taken in the matter, until something had been done regarding an Imperial Bankruptcy. He also made an order that the Official Assignee's costs should be taxed to date.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 28, 1879.
OPUM.—New Patna, each...\$550
" Old " each...
" New Bazar, each, 515
" Old " each...
" N.W. wa, credit, 750
" Allowance Taela, 32
" Old Malwa, credit, 750
" All rights... 240

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Dr. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM WRIGHT is authorised to SIGN our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. jn6

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Dock, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchai,
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Olaf* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 1st June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn2

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Alaska*, Captain Searny, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTSE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. *Indus* and *Copernic*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 29th Inst., at 9 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 4th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn4

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
MAISON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th of June, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant CHAMPELOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn10

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same to be declared.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. my31

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 1st June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. jn2



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *LOMBARDY*, Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jn3

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879. jn1

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1879. jn1

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000, on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STEELING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income of £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Adria	2	Stewart	Brit. str.	780	May 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Alaska	2	Seabury	Amer. str.	3452	May 27	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. cisco 2nd prox.
Alamo	2	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	May 23	Siemens & Co.	Bangkok
Belgio	2	Meyer	Brit. str.	1718	May 17	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F. cisco 31st inst.
Bombay	1	Reddell	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	
Brisbane	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	1700	May 19	Jibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports—Coast Dock
Charlton	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	786	May 23	Melchers & Co.	Yokohama
China	2	Alderton	Brit. str.	1036	May 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Mails
City of Santiago	2	Rowla	Brit. str.	1291	May 27	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Cruzeiro	2	Rowla	Brit. str.	947	May 20	J. Pittman	
Diamond	2	Thebaud	Brit. str.	514	May 23	Russell & Co.	Amoy
Emeralda	2	Cullen	Brit. str.	395	May 20	Russell & Co.	Manila
Fama	2	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	May 23	H. K. & W. p. o. Dock Co.	At day light
Galathea	2	Thomas	Brit. str.	1236	May 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Tug Plying
Galley of Lorne	2	Dryden	Brit. str.	1389	May 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	at day light
Hesperia	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	1136	May 27	Siemens & Co.	at day light
Killarney	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	1060	May 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	at day light
Kiangchow	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	305	May 27	Kwok Acheong	at day light
Kwangtung	2	Hunter	Brit. str.	875	May 24	Douglas Lapsack & Co.	at day light
Leyte	2	Quinlan	Brit. str.	312	May 8	Russell & Co.	at day light
Maharajah	2	Clark	Brit. str.	994	May 28	Siemens & Co.	at day light
Olaf	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	976	May 26	Siemens & Co.	at day light
Olympia	2	Johnson	Brit. str.	783	May 29	Landstain & Co.	at day light
Paladin	2	Parker	Brit. str.	897	May 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	at day light
Rajasthan	2	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	May 19	Tuen Fat Hong	at day light
Sea Gulf	2	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	May 24	China Traders Insurance Co.	at day light
Tanais	2	Marcelle	Fch. str.	1000	May 24	Messageries Maritimes	at day light
Yang-tse	2	Nomdede	Fch. str.	2400	May 28	Messageries Maritimes	at day light
Yokung	2	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	May 28	Kwok Acheong	at day light
Zephyr	2	Heuer	Brit. str.	286	May 28	Russell & Co.	at day light

Sailing Vessels									
Abbie N. Franklin	4	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain			
Advance	2	Spencer	Slam. bge.	339	May 17	Chinese			
Aleppo	1	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	April 27	Borneo Co., Limited		Manila	
Alexa	3	Robb	Brit. bge.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		Foochow	
Alice C. Dickerman	3	Bugant	Amer. bge.	501	May 18	Order			
Anne	2	Lassen	Dan. sob.	171	May 19	Chinese			
Aurora	2	Miller	Brit. bge.	234	May 20	Chinese			
Black Prince	2	Hewer	Brit. sh.	751	May 4	Russell & Co.		Foochow	
Cardiaks	2	Johnson	Brit. bge.	876	May 21	Meyer & Co.			
Chamron Kamrye	2	Stobbs	Slam. bge.	809	May 15	Kin Tye Loong			
Channel Queen	2	Lachour	Brit. bge.	809	May 24	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.			
Ching-too	2	Barker	Brit. bge.	804	May 24	Borneo Co., Limited			
Edith	2	Cutter	Brit. sh.	897	May 30	Vogel & Co.			
Edward May	4	Manson	Amer. sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.		San Francisco	
Elizabeth	4	Johnson	Amer. bge.	928	April 8	Russell & Co.		New York	
Excelsior	4	Ohlsen	Ger. bge.	447	May 18	Wieler & Co.			
Faula	3	Eddy	Amer. bge.	895	May 17	Captain			
Gauntlett	1	Basson	Ger. bge.	884	May 3	Melchers & Co.		Cebu	
Gertrude	7	Lucas	Brit. bge.	666	May 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.			
Golden Fleets	4	France	Brit. bge.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.		Callao	
Hattie E. Tapley	4	Wahlre	Brit. bge.	898	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.		Hamburg	
Hawthorn	8	Tapley	Amer. sh.	946	April 23	Vogel & Co.		New York	
Haze	2	Mead	Brit. bge.	296	May 23	Wieler & Co.			
Henrik Ibsen	4	Evas	Amer. sh.	882	April 18	Vogel & Co.		New York	
Highlander	3	Daas	Norw. bge.	274	May 11	Eduard Schellhaus & Co.		Taiwanfoo	
Hongkong	4	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.			Cleared
Irene	3	Oam	Ger. bge.	219	May 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
John R. Stanhope	3	Yates	Amer. sh.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.		New York	
Julia A. Brown	2	Pillsbury	Amer. bge.	407	May 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Juliane	8	Nickerson	Amer. sh.	542	May 23	Douglas LaPralk & Co.			
Krungi	3	Jeismann	Ger. bge.	187	May 13	Captain			
Krung Thep	2	Duthrasen	Slam. bge.	488	May 20	Siemssen & Co.			
La Patria	3	Schultz	Ger. bge.	395	May 1	Siemssen & Co.		Hamburg	
Leito	5	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	261	May 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Perla del Oceano	4	Aldecoa	Span. sch.	219	May 20	Chinese			
Phoston	8	Schoel	Brit. bge.	576	April 10	Wieler & Co.		Callao	
Philippine	4	Southwood	Brit. bge.	800	May 17	Wieler & Co.			
Prima Donna	4	Lunt	Amer. sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.		London	
Samatra	3	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.			
Vesuvius	4	Cull	Amer. bge.	813	April 28	Russell & Co.		San Francisco	
Young Slam	2	Benadictsen	Slam. sh.	701	May 8	Kin Tye Loong			
Zouave	3	Means	Amer. sh.	1202	April 25	Captain			